CHINCHILLA—The Chinchilla is an an-imal the size of a large squirrel, chiefly re-markable for its fine fur, which is very soft and of a pearly-gray color. It is a native of Peru and Chili.

Men's Chinchilla Overcoats.

At \$10 we offer CHINCHILLA OVER-COATS in all shades, black, blue and brown.

At \$12 a CHINCHILLA OVERCOAT, corded edge, satin sleeve-lining, strictly all-wool. This coat is positively worth Fifteen Dollars, but, bought late in the season, we sell at \$12, which is the greatest bargain ever offered in this city.

MEN'S NICE CHINCHILLA OVER-COATS at \$3.65. Our competitors would call it worth \$10. We don't. But it is worth \$3.65 to anybody.

cail it worth \$10. We don't. But it is worth \$3.65 to anybody.

Overcoats as fine as any house in the West. All styles, up to Montagnacs at \$25.

See the beautiful Holiday Gift we give to our pattons on all purchases of \$15 and over. It is a beautiful PARLOR EASEL OR UNIVERSAL TRIPOD.

Five feet high, made of mahogany and handsomely finished. We give this away, from now on to January 1, as an advertisement, and without cost to our goods, which, as heretofore, we will sell lower than our competitors or money refunded.

5&7 W. Wash. 16 S. Meridian.

Chicago & St. Louis, BIG

THE BEST LINE TO CHICAGO

The only line passing through the wonderful city of Pullman, entering Chicago via the celebrated Lake Front, along the beautiful Michigan-avenue Boule vard, giving passengers full views of the finest residences and public buildings. Local sleepers between Indianapolis and Chicago, on the spur track at the intersection of Tennessee street. Passengers for Chicago can retire as early as 9 p. m. Those from Chicago need not arise until 8 a m. The night trains in addition to the finest Vestibule Standard and Com partment Sleepers, also have the most comfortable Chair Cars known. The through Day Trains have elegant Parlor and Cafe Cars. All through trains are vestibuled, heated with steam from the engines, and fully supplied with all modern improvements.

The popularity of the "Big 4" route to Chicago is evinced by the wonderful patronage it receives. For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station,

THE LINE TO CINCINNATI

Pullman Vestibule Trains.

5—Trains Daily—5

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI

DETROIT and TOLEDO

Leaving Indianapolis in the evening, by which you can secure sleeping-car accommodation, reaching these points early the following morning. Trains arrive and depart as follows: Depart—*3:55 am | | 10:45 am | *3:00 pm | *3:30 pm 16:30 pm 19:15 am 11:15 am 17:45 pm *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. City ticket office corner Illinois street and Ken

H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S DAUGHTER.

Her Engagement of Ten Years to Captain Campbell to End in Marriage Shortly.

Epecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The serious turn that the illness of Admiral Porter has taken in the past week makes it improbable that the marriage of his daughter, Miss Elena, and Mr. C. H. Campbell will be surrounded by as brilliant features as the couple had anticipated. The invitations for the wedding, on the 15th of this month, were sent an engagement of at least ten years' standing. No couple in Washington has ever as stoutly defied parental objection, and certainly no wedding can be attended by as satisfied a company as has been bidden to witness this one.

Mr. Campbell's attentions to the daugh-Admiral Porter began when captain in the army. He has since been retired and for several years past has been a valuable attache of the Department of State. From the very first, while his suit was favorably regarded by the lady of his choice, it was violently opposed by Admiral and Mrs. Porter, Miss Porter has, however, never wavered an instant in her determination to marry Mr. Campbell when she could manage to get her father's consent. For ten years Mr. Campbell has never entered the Porter mansion because one day Mrs. Porter had said that if she ever found him in her parlor she would leave the room. The courttherefore been almost an object of public property. Everybody in the West End has watched the devoted lovers every afternoon, rain or shine, out together for a promenade. Mr. Campbell's custom was to call at the door of his lady love, and as she was always waiting he had scarce ever to ring the bell. Mr. Campbell lately fell heir to some money, and this justified him in asking his fiance to name the day. When the subject was broached to Admiral Porter it met with the usual storm of objection, but he yielded at last, and the long-looked-for

TROTTING ASSOCIATION RULINGS.

Decisions by the Board of Appeals Affecting Horsemen and Their Horses.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.- The board of appeals of the American Trotting Association finished its business this evening, settling the eighty or more cases on the docket. Several decisions were of wide interest. The board decided the Emery case in favor of the complament and the application that the winners of "guaranteed stakes" be paid the excess accruing from moneys placed in the hands of the association as such stakes. This decision will establish a precedent. Dr. F. M. Clark, of Chicago, who was victimized by a former driver who entered his horses in races at Jerseyville, Ill., and Terre Haute without the Doctor's knowl-edge, and which resulted in tines being assessed against him for non-appearance on the track, was granted half the money. The following men and horses were expelled: C. B. Cook and Ellis Dillon, of Normal, Ill., and the chestnut mare Daisy D., alias Elsie D.; William Boswell, of Onarga, Ill., and the bay gelding O. C. D., alias Little Tom; Daniel Hawyer, of Monroe. Wis., and the chestnut mare Doubtful Girl, alias Topsy; Charles Culver, of Clarence, Mo., and the chestnut gelding

Joe R.

Charged with Illegal Vocing. Bostos, Dec. 4.—To-day warrants were issued for the arrest of twelve prominent men, some of them citizens of Boston, others citizens of neighboring towns and cities, for violating the law by moving out of town before election, thereby losing their legal residence; and then returning to vote in their old precincts.

Cloudy weather; occasional snow.

TO-MORROW

Saturday, we will sell 100 Fur Beaver Cape Overcoats FOR CHILDREN, regular \$4 garments. for the small sum of \$1.59 cents each. This does not conflict with our regular \$2.39 sale, now attracting attention. It simply gives the children with limited means a chance that will not occur again this season.

Remember, only a limited number, and \$1.59 is the price, at the

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

DEATH OF A NOTED SPENDTHRIFT.

E. Dunbar Price, a Weathy Philadelphian

Dies in New York-His Career. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 4.-A private dispatch from New York to-day to relatives in this city says that E. Dunbar Price. whose wealth and extravagance have made him well known in this country and Europe, died there this morning at the Marlboro

Dunbar Price was born in this city in

1859, and by the death of his grandfather, Elon Dunbar, in 1877, he inherited an income of \$15,000 a year. This sum was more than doubled shortly afterwards by the death of his grandmother and sister, who had been joint beneficiaries with himself under the will of his grandfather. The income was afterwards increased to \$42,000 per year. Immediately after inheriting the income of his grandfather's estate, young Price launched out into wild extravagances. He kept a racing stable, and ran his horses on all the principal tracks in the East. In 1881 he married Miss Sarah C. Burton the daughter of Gao. Miss Sarah C. Burton, the daughter of Geo. W. Burton, of this city. The marriage was one of the events of the social season and everything seemed auspicious for the young couple's happiness. But this was soon dispelled, as a few months after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Price separated, she returning to her father's house and he returning to former reckless mode of living. reconciliation was afterwards ef between Mr. Price and his wife, and they lived together again for a short time. In 1886 they separated finally, and Mr. Price went abroad, and up to a short time ago lived in Paris. In 1888 Mrs. Price filed a bill in equity to compel the payment to her out of the Dunbar estate of a monthly allowance of \$900, which her husband had promised to pay when they

ceased to live together as man and wife.
Mr. Price consented to pay this amount,
and did so up to about a year ago, when,
on a flying trip from Paris, he notified his wife he would give her no more money. Mrs. Price carried her suit to court and won it, an order being made on the estate to pay the \$900. Mr. Price appealed from the decision, and the case is now pending In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
By the terms of the will of Mr. Price's grandfather, Elon Dunbar, about \$500,000, one-half of the estate will pass to nineteen of the principal chartable institutions of this city and the balance will go in fee-simple through several generations of Mr. Dunbar's collateral descendants. The death of Mr. Price removed all claims of his widow on his grandfather's estate, there being no issue. Mr. Price's lawyer said today that Mr. Price executed a will in Octo-ber, 1889, in which he devised all property which he might die possessed of to a young woman named "Rolly" Booker, "his devoted friend." He also named Miss Booker his sole executrix. The lawyer was unable to say whether Mr. Price had accumulated any property or not, but he did not believe he had left any considerable property. Miss Booker is a young lady of attractive personality, who has been Mr. Price's con-

stant companion for the past four years.

She is in New York now looking after his

Rev. Howard McQuary's Alleged Heresy. Quary, of Canton, O., has made a statement regarding his coming trial for heresy. In this he denies that he has weakened in his convictions, contentions or principles, but that he has been misrepresented, and desires a trial in order to vindicate himself. He hopes, by a private conference with the members of the ecclesiastical court, to have such opportunity, that his vindication will be made public and the necessity for a trial obviated. He offered, before he wrote his book "Christianity and Evolution," in which the heretical doctrines were asserted that our Savior was not born of a virgin, and that he never rose in body from the dead, to resign from the ministry, but an eminent bishop and eight or ten clergymen and influential laymen urged him to remain. He refuses to falsify his principles, preferring expulsion to violating his conscientious convictions. The private conference with the members of the ecclesiastical court of Ohio is expected to be held within a few days.

Nebraska Farmers in Need of Assistance. OMAHA, Dec. 4. - The commission appointed by Governor Thayer to devise

means for relieving the suffering caused by the shortage of crops in Nebraska has submitted a report showing an almost total failure of crops in twelve counties, and that ten thousand families are in need of assistance. The Governor discourages appeals to outside States lest they injure the credit of Nebraska, but promises relief when the Legislature meets. In Frontier county there are eight thousand people, and a large portion of them are becoming desperate. Wheat only yielded one or at most two bushels to the acre. There are no vege-tables. All the salable stock has been disposed of, and that remaining is being killed. The animals are too small and poor to furnish food. In this county the people are mostly in debt. The committee says that destitution is greater than that caused by the Johnstown flood or the Chicago fire.

Mysterious Theft of Diamonds. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 4.-Detectives are at work upon one of the most extensive, as it is mysterious, diamond robberies ever perpetrated in the city. The diamonds were the property of Mrs. Kirk B. Armour, and when stolen were in a private box in the vaults of a safe deposit company, where they had been stored. They consisted of ear-rings, finger-rings and other articles of jewelry, and were worth fully \$10,000. As soon as the robbery was detected a list of the diamonds was made out, and detectives were employed to locate them. The detectives are puzzled to know how the jewels were extracted from the tin box. As is well known two keys are required to open the box, each fitting in a separate key-hole. One of these keys is held by the deposit

Practically the same story comes from

Canadian county, Oklahoma.

unless the other is present.

company and the other by the party renting the box, and neither can open the lock

Death of a Famous Stallion. San Francisco, Dec. 4.—Electioneer, a famous trotting sire, died yesterday at Palo Alto stock farm. The horse had been sick

WANT TO START A THIRD PARTY

General Rice, of Kansas, and Powell, of Indiana, at the Ocala Convention.

The; Will Call a Politico-Industrial Conference at Cincinnati in February to Organize the New Movement.

Colored Alliance Denounces the Resolution Condemning the Lodge Bill.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, Makes a Plea for Better Treatment of the Negro, but Glorifies in White Supremacy.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Not Willing to Consolidate with Other Bodies -The Third Party Movement,

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 4.—At to-day's session of the National Farmers' Alliance, Messrs. Holden, Williams and Rice, of Kansas, representing the Citizens' Alliance of that State, were introduced by Col. L. F. Livingstone, of the Georgia Alliance, and all three made addresses, which, in the main, followed the same line of thought and argument. They said that their organization was as deeply interested in the success of the farmers' movement as was the Alliance itself; that both bodies were practically working on the same line and in the same direction. They saw no reason why merchants, traders, druggists, etc., should not unite in promoting this movement, and they asked for a committee of conference to arrange for closer relations between the Citizens' Alliance and National Alliance. The request was granted, and a committee

Messrs. A. H. Gallaher and W. H. Carsey, from the New York Workingmen's Reform League and the Anti-monopoly League, respectively, both addressed the convention, and, among other things, said the mechanics and laborers in cities were as much dependent upon the industrial condition of the country as farmers were and should be eligible to membership in the Alliance. They recommended that Alllance organizers be sent to New York State at once to institute sub-alliances in all the cities of that State. Col. L. F. Livingstone, of Georgia, said in reply that he did not regard it as fitting or politic, that all classes, even if imbued with the same general ideas should belong to the same general ideas should belong to the same organization. They would do best to keep their own separate organizations as at present, but should fraternize more closely and confer together more frequently upon measures of public policy. The Farmers' Alliance, be deserved no particular credit having discovered that these forms were necessary, nor for taking the lead in the matter. The masses of the country were practically in the same boat and all should work together. "The money power of this country," he continued, "backed up by the money power of Europe, and aided and encouraged by railroads and corporations, is our common enemy. meet this enemy and to cope with it suc-cessfully, co-operation is absolutely neces-sary, and it must soon come about. I therefore recommend co-operation and frater-nity with other national bodies, but not consolidation.'

The National Colored Alliance was announced as ready to be received for frater-nal greetings, but the hour of noon arrived and the reception was postponed until the THE THIRD-PARTY MOVEMENT.

Glimpses of a third-party movement appeared in the convention to-day. It is chiefly agitated by the Kansas delegation. Gen. John H. Rice, candidate for the Kansas senatorship, and Captain Power, of Indiana, have a call to be issued to the Farmers' Alliance and all industrial unions of America which favor the principles of the St. Louis platform, to meet in convention in Cincinnati the 23d of next February to consider the third party or people's movement. The name of this new party will be the "National Union Party of America." This call is not expected to be issued before the close of the Ocala convention. The efforts seem to be to keep the National Farmers' Alliance from inaugurating the new party and yet to make it the main basis of the new national party.

John J. Holland, of Jacksonville, Fla., is here, and it is now said that Powderly will

soon arrive. This will make four members of the national executive board of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Labor present in the city, being all of that committee except one—Devlin, of Michigan and this fact is thought to be fraught with deep significance, apropos of the third-party movement. There is said to be a strong feeling among National Alliance men here in favor of a general consolidation of all similar national bodies. It is alleged that they have offered, in the event of such consolidation, to give all national political nominations to organizations outside of their own. There is, however, a conserva-tive element which may hold the more radical members in check. John Davis, Congressman-elect from Kansas on the People's ticket, in an interview, this afterreople's ticket, in an interview, this afternoon, with reference to a call for delegates to a national conference, with a view of forming a new party, said that the date for the meeting would be set for Feb. 23, not the 12th, as previously announced by those in the movement. "This call," he said, "was drawn by Prof. C. Vincent and his two brothers, H. and L. Vincent, all of Winfield, Kan., the two latter being editors and publishers of the Non-Conformist. They were aided in the work by C. A. Power, of Indiana. and Gen. J. H. Rice, of Kansas. They submitted a rough draft of the call to me, and, after making some few changes and suggestions. I returned it to them for signatures. It indorses the Alliance platform adopted at St. Louis, and invites all organizations in sympathy with that declaration to send delegates to Cin-

cinnati. It has been extensively signed by Alliance members and by delegates of other organizations." When asked if the call touched upon other measures of public policy than the St. Louis platform, Mr. Davis said: "Yes, it lays down four propositions with reference to national reforms, viz., finance, transportation, land and labor. Further than this the contents of the call are not for public announcement as yet. The call will not be presented to the National Alliance for its indorsement as a body, but will be circulated for signatures in thirty-six Alliance States, perhaps in all the States of the Union. There was a disposition to take the call before the National Alliance, but I and others discouraged it as a step which would doubtless result in giving the movement a distinctively Alliance character, and we do not wish to so construe it. The convention will undoubtedly be largely attended, and will result in placing a presidential treket in the field in 1892. After securing several hundred signatures in Kansas we shall publish the call and thus start the movement." The New York members of the Alliance went on an exeursion to Silver Springs to-

day, and the afternoon session had only a TROUBLE WITH THE REPORTERS. The members of the Alliance press committee could not be found till late in the afternoon, and they were utterly ignorant of the transactions of the convention. Early in the afternoon a communication

mittee. Mr. Stokes, delegate from South Carolina and chairman of the press committee, left Ocala for home last night; and this afternoon President Polk appointed Mr. Talbott, of South Carolina, in his place, As soon as Mr. Talbott's appointment was announced he offered a resolution, which was adopted, charging all delegates with the utmost secrecy as to all Alliance proceedings, and empowering the president to debar from a seat in the hall any number outside of the press committee, guilty of divulging the proceedings.

At the afternoon session of the Alliance a resolution was passed allowing 3 cents mileage each way and a per diem of \$2 to all delegates to the national meeting. Frank Burkett, of Mississippi, from the special committee appointed to estimate the work of the convention, reported that with no drawback or obstructions the labors of the Alliance would be completed by midnight Saturday. A resolution was adopted restricting all speeches to five minutes, and allowing no delegate to speak twice on the same subject. Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, which was passed, providing for the appointment of one delegate from each State Alliance to attend the investigation convention, at Asheville, N. C., Dec. 17. No expenses are to be allowed from the Alliance treasury. Mr. Guise, of Louisiana, offered a resolution providing for the government taking charge of all improvements on the Mississippi river. This was referred to the transportation committee.

P. A. Pickler, Congressman-elect from

This was referred to the transportation committee.

P. A. Pickler, Congressman-elect from South Dakota, was introduced to speak on the sub-treasury bill. He said it was the key-note of the financial condition of the country in the future. Its passage was imperatively demanded by the present financial condition. He advocated the free coinage of silver, and said the importance of this measure was indicated by five different members of Congress introducing bills on this subject on the same day, each without previous knowledge of the others' action. Next to the financial question, Mr. Pickler regarded the transportation question of the greatest importance. Mr. Deming, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for a grand encampment of the Farmers' Alliance, and it was referred to the committee ance, and it was referred to the committee North Carolina, offered a resolution calling upon State and national legislatures to reduce the salaries of public officers to more moderate sums. This was referred to the committee on legislation. Another resolution provides for the election of an additional secretary.

THE COLORED ALLIANCE. At a meeting of the National Colored Alliance this afternoon a resolution was offered reciting the fact that the Farmers' Alliance aimed at the betterment of the coudition of the farmers industrially, morally and socially, and regretting, criticising and condemning the action the white alliance in passing a resolution in opposition to the federal election bill because such action has no reference whatever to the aims and purposes of the organization, and was calculated to check the growth and influence of the Alliance. The resolution was discussed at some length. The opinions expressed were not so much in favor of the federal election bill as in condemnation of the white Alliance for going out of its way to intermeddle in politics. The resolution will undoubtedly be passed to-morrow. Delegate Patillo, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution concerning the Conger lard bill, which recites the injustice and oppression of the measure now before Congress and known as the Conger lard bill, which, after a long preamble, closes as follows:

Therefore, favoring the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none, and being opposed to the abuse and prostitution of the taxing power of the government and enactment of class legislation by which one industry is fostered and built up at the expense of another, we protest against the passage of the Conger lard bill, while in the interest of public health and morals, and to secure pure food and pure drugs, we favor and pray for the passage of the Paddock pure food

The resolution was adopted unanimously. The Colored Alliance speakers claim that there are 75,000 negroes employed in the production of cotton-seed oil, and if the Conger bill is passed it would defraud them

There is a strong effort being made to have yesterday's action by the National Alliance against the elections bill expunged from the records. This movement is headed by Featherstone of Arkansas, and may amount to something before the ses-

To-night the National Alliance held an open meeting in the opera-house for the purpose of receiving a delegation from the colored Alliance. About ten of the latter put in an appearance, and speeches were made by the follow-lowing colored men: J. H. Richardson, of Georgia; J. H. Nichols, of Mississippi; L. D Miller, of Louisiana; J. B. Norris, of South Carolina; J. F. Jackson, of Alabama, and Rev. J. A. Patillo, of North Carolina. They all agreed that the money power, transportation companies and corporations in general were oppressing the masses of the people, and they plainly intimated that they were ready to vote hereafter for their ownadvantage and not for the benefit of office-seekers and money kings. All this is interpreted as undoubtedly indicating the leaning of the colored Alliance towards a new political party. Harry Tracey, lecturer and organizer of the National Alliance, white, followed the colored speakers. His remarks were much in the same line as the colored speakers, and, among other things, he said: Before we leave this place we must establish a political federation with the Colored Farmers' Alliance. I mean business; there must be no foolishness about it. Ralph Beaumont, of the Knights of Labor, closed the meeting in the same line of

The Alliance and the Fair. CHICAGO, Dec. 4.-After consultation with Colonel McKenzie. Commissioner Hirst and Mr. Hurt, Director-general Davis hit upon a plan to quiet the fears of the farmers that their agricultural exhibits would not secure proper attention. A telegram was sent to the convention now in session at Ocala, Fla., in which he says: "I respectfully suggest that your association, in national convention assembled, make some deliverance as to the propriety of action by the several States represented in your body looking to a complete exhibit of the agricultural resources thereof at the World's Columbian Exposition. Ample provisions in the matter of classification and aliotment of space we be made for this most interesting and important feat-

TILLMAN AND THE NEGRO.

The Governor Rejoices Over White Supremacy, but Wants Outrages Stopped. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.-Governor Tillman, who was elected on the reform ticket, composed of the Farmers' Alliance and other Democrats, who wanted a change of government, was inaugurated to-day in front of the State-house, at 1 o'clock, in the presence of a large crowd from all parts of the State. In his inaugural address he referred with pleasure to the national victory of the Democratic party, and in regard to the election in his own State, said: "In our own State of South Carolina the triumph of Democracy and white supremacy over mongrelism and anarchy, of civilization over barbarism, has been most complete; and it is gratify-ing to note the fact that this was attended by a political phenomenon which was a surprise to all of us—our colored fellowcitizens absolutely refused to be led to the polls by their bosses. The opportunity of having their votes freely cast and honestly counted which, it has been claimed, is denied negroes, caused a ripple of excitement, and the consequence is that to-day there is less prejudice and more kindly feeling between the white men and the black men of South Carolina

than has existed at any time since 1868.

plaints, to grant all just rights and safe privileges to these colored people—that they shall have equal protection under the law and a guarantee of fair treatment at our hands?

hands?

"That the colored people have grievances it is idle to deny. That the memory of wrongs and insults heaped by the whites upon the blacks during eight years' rule has provoked retaliation, and often injustice, is true. It was natural and inevitable. But we owe it to ourselves as a Christian people, we owe it to the good name of our State, which has been blackened thereby and its prosperity retarded, that these things should be stopped. We whites have absolute control of the State government, and we intend to retain it. The intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage—that highest privilege and most sacred duty of the citizen—is as yet beyond the capacity of the vast majority of colored men. We deny that 'all men are created equal.' It is not true new, and it was not when Jefferson wrote it. But we cannot deny that it is our duty, as the governing power in South Carolina, to insure to every individual, black and white, the 'right to life, liberty and the pursuit happiness.'

"With all the machinery of the law in our hands, with every department of the gevernment—executive, legislative and judicial—held by white men: with white juries."

ernment—executive, legislative and judicial—held by white men; with white juries, white solicitors, white sheriffs, it is simply infamous that resort should be had to lynch infamous that resort should be had to lynch law and that prisoners should be murdered because the people have grown weary of the law's delay and of its efficient administration. Negroes have nearly always been the victums, and the confession is a blot on offic civilization. Let us see to it that the finger of scorn be no more pointed at our State by reason of this deplorable condition of affairs. Let punishment for crime, by whomever committed, be prompt and limpartial, and with the removal of the cause the effect will disappear. And as a last desperate remedy, to be used only when others fail, grant to the executive the power of absolute removal of any sheriff who fails to prevent any such act of violence in his county after the law has taken control of a prisoner.

Senator Voorhees Tries to Make Political Capital Out of the Indian Troubles.

Sepecial to the Indian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—There was a warm discussion in the Senate for some time to-day over the Indian question in general. The Democrats tried to give the situation a political turn and throw the responsibilty upon the administration, insisting that the dissatisfaction on the part of the Sioux, and threatened outbreak, was the natural outgrowth of mismanagement. Senator Voorhees Tries to Make Political

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phatic terms on this subject, because every Carolinian worthy the name must long to see the time when law shall assert sway, when our people will not be divided into hostile political camps."

The address then calls for improvemen of free-school facilities, the formation of school districts having an area of not less than sixteen square miles nor more than thirty-six, and the establishment therein of two schools, one for colored and one for white people, and an increase of the poll-tax devoted to school purposes from \$1 to \$3; demands that the State shall, in combination with other Southern States, arrange for the compilation of school books to be sold at the minimum cost and bid the use of any other bid the use of any other system, and the abolition of the State University and the establishment of a college instead; indicates a desire to abolish the citadel academy; calls for industrial schools for girls; demands a constitutional convention regardless of what may be its cost; demands a survey of the phosphate beds and the sale of the territory at auction to the highest bidders. In alluding to the State debt he suggests that State banks be required to deposit with the State Treasurer State bonds to the amount of the average deposits held by them for the State; that every State bank be required to invest at least 20 per cent. of its capital in State bonds, and that all insurance companies doing business in the State be required to deposit with the State Treasurer \$25,000 in South Carolina bonds.

All the other State officers-elect were also sworn in. It is now believed that Senator Hampton will be defeated by Irby, the Tillman candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Hampton.

McKinley for Governor. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-Judge Seney, Lima, O., appeared in his seat for the first time this morning. The Buckeye statesman said there is a great deal of talk among Ohio Republicans of nominating Major McKinley for Governor, and he believes McKinley will be the nominee. Ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, was on the floor of the House this morning. The Governor was a candidate for Congress this fall in a heavily Democratic district, but only failed of election by 194 votes. Gov. Foster, it is said, has a desire to re-enter public life, but his aspirations are directed toward the Senate, and not the House.

FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

United States Hespital Surgeon and His Wife Badly Cut with a Razor by a Thief.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 4.-Surgeon Wm. A Wheeler, of United States Marine Hospital service, in charge of the Marine Hospital, and Mrs. Wheeler were seriously slashed with a razor in the hands of a negro burglar this evening. Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler had just finished their tes, and, on going into another room, found the burly burglar calmly looking through their effects. The Doctor made a rush for him and in a few moments both rolling on the floor in a desperate struggle. Dr. Wheeler was getting the best of the burglar, when the desperado drew a razor, and began slashing right and left with terrible effect. Plucky Mrs. Wheeler, seeing the danger in which her husband was placed in the now unequal fight, rushed to the rescue and she was soon the target for innumerable slashes from the desperate burglar. Her breast, arms and ear and other portions of her body were soon laid open in gaping wounds. Faint through loss of blood and weakening every moment she did not lose self-possession, but rushing to her husband's room secured his pistol and handed it to him with an appeal to kill the man. By this time the negro had thrown off the Doctor and was trying to make his escape. The Doctor took the pistol and fired two shots, one of which he thinks found its mark, The negro, however, made his escape, and up to the present time has not been captured, though the police were at once noti-fied of the assault. They say that from the description they know him well. The clothing of both the Doctor and his wife is cut to ribbons. The noise of the shots attracted the attention of the neighbors, and assistance was soon secured. Medical attention was summoned and both were made as comfortable as possible.

THE ROYAL VISITOR.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, Received at San Francisco with Much Pomp.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.-The United States ship Swatara met the flag-ship Charleston on her arrival from Honolulu to-day, and saluted her, as did the forts afterward, accompanying the Charleston to her moorings. Colonel McFarlane. chamberlain to King Kalakaua, stated that the King visited California for the benefit of his health and eyesight, which was somewhat impaired. The King, he said, would probably remain in California five or six weeks, and during that period would visit the southern part of the State, and would not go East. The King is accompanied by Colonel McFarlane and a few

King Kalakaua left the Charlestion in the admiral's barge this afternoon, and a few moments later arrived at the Clay-street wharf. The Charleston and the Swatara again fired a royal salute as the King left the ship. Upon arriving at the the way of subsistence. Senators who be-wharf he was received by General Gibbon, lieved that there had been any dereliction commanding the Division of the Pacific, and Consul-general McKinley, of Hawaii. A battalion of United States cavalry was drawn up in line, facing the wharf. Great crowds of people surrounded the landing place, and as the King left the barge he bowed right and left in acknowledgement of the cheers which were given by the spectators. The King immediately entered "When it is clearly shown that a majority of our colored voters are no longer imbued with Republican ideas the vexed
negro problem will be solved and the fear of a return of negro domination will haunt
as no more. Can I not appeal to the magnanimity of the dominant race? Cannot I nanimity of the cheers which were given Alto stock farm. The horse had been sick for some time, suffering from rheumatism, which finally caused his death. Electioneer was twenty-five years old, and was purated chased by Senator Stanford, about eleven years ago, from the Stony Ford Stock Farm, and government of the greatest indignation has been expressed among press representatives here, to day, at the secretive policy of the Alliance and the utter lack of comprehensing its is a remarkable one. He had sixty-one and daughters in the "thirty" list.

Mr. Voorhees representatives here, to day, at the secretive policy of the Alliance press companies to listen kindly to all reasonable comprehension of its duties by the Alliance press companies.

VOORHEES IN HIS LATEST ROLE

His Great Concern for the Indian Merely · an Attempt to Make Capital.

He Quotes an Alleged Interview with Ex-Gov. Foster to Prove Poor Lo Has Been Badly Treated, and Wastes Much Time.

What Acting Indian Commissioner Bell Says About the Issue of Rations.

Agents Instructed to Obey Orders of the Military-Hostiles in the Bad Lands Said to Be Digging Rifle-Pits and Storing Food.

POOR LO'S RATIONS.

Senator Voorhees Tries to Make Political

The Democrats tried to give the situation * tributed the rations, and that the difficulty was due to honest men having been turned out of office to give Republicans places. Senator Teller, who is probably better acquainted with the affairs of Indians than any other man in the Senate, having been Secretary of the Interior, acknowledged that there might be irregularities those who distribute rations to the Indians, but he said the stealings could be nothing more than inconsequential, and that the system now employed was the one main-tained by Mr. Cleyeland during the last administration, and which had borne the scrutiny or Democratic statesmen and politicians for many years. The result of the discussion was the adoption of the resolu-

Dakota and Wyoming. The Debate in Detail.

tion providing for the issuance of arms to

the citizens of Nebraska, North and South

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-When the joint resolution to issue arms to the States of North and South Dakota and Nebraska was taken up in the Senate, to-day, Mr. Hawley said that if anything was to be done in the matter it should be done quickly. He hoped that, if possible, any elaborate discussion of the Indian question

would be postponed. Mr. Voorhees said that he did not want to delay the passage of the joint resolution, but, after what had transpired yesterday, he thought it due not only to himself, but to General Miles, as well as to the country. to submit some matter which had since come to his hands. That was an interview with ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, published in a Cincinnati newspaper. All the Senators were acquainted with Mr. Foster, who had recently served on an important Indian commission, and his views ought to have, and doubtless would have, great weight. Mr. Foster said in that interview: "In my opinion the difficulties might be easily avoided. * * * The whole matter has been brought about by a combination of bad policy and of the incompetency of some officials. * * * The Sioux are starving. * * * Give the Sioux plenty to eat, and there will be no further trouble." That statement, Mr. Voorhees said. came from a man of great experience, and justified what he [Mr. Voorhees] had said yes-

said that he would rather vote for the issue of rations than of arms. Mr. Teller asked whether be understood Mr. Voorhees to say that those Indians did not have enough to eat. Mr. Voorhees-You understood me to say Mr. Teller-And the Senator accepts that

terday. That was the reason why he had

Mr. Voorhees-I think that ex-Governor Foster tells the truth. The great stubborn fact confronts the country that in some way or other these Indians are starved into

Mr. Dawes, commenting on the interview with ex-Governor Foster, said there was nothing in it which failed to corroborate his statement yesterday as to the cause of the Indian troubles. It rather supported what he had said. He knew and appreciated ex-Governor Foster, but that gentleman was not quite so well acquainted with the condition of were men who lived among them and had charge of them. Mr. Dawes went on to say that the truth had been perverted by an army of newspaper men out in the Indian country. He sometimes thought that there were more newspaper men there than troops. Any one who read the accounts in the newspapers every morning would think a conflagration was about to sweep along the Indian borders; and then, when he read the reports of the military men, he would learn from their calm statements

that there was no change. SITTING BULL A PIOUS HYPOCRITE. In answer to inquiries by Mr. Blair, Mr. Dawes said: "Sitting Bull is the most dious hypocrite in this country, and that is

saying a good deal." Mr. Reagan assumed that if there was any danger of an Indian outbreak some communication would have been made to Congress from the executive department, and he said that he was not prepared to assume that the executive department was derelict in its duty. Either one thing or the other was true-that the executive department had failed to perform its duty or that Senators were attaching undue importance to the condition of things among the Sioux Indians. Mr. Hawley said that the Secretary of War had sent a communication asking for anthority to distribute arms to the Governors of the States where Indian hostilities

Mr. Allison spoke of Mr. Reagan's assumption as a pertinent one. Why, he asked, had there been no communication from the executive department respecting the question? He took it that the reason was that there was no occasion for such communication. While he had great taith in the newspaper reports respecting the condition of these Indians, still, if the Sionx were starving or if their starvation was the cause of the uprising. Congress ought to have had a communication from the Secre-tary of War. He took no stock whatever in the suggestion that the uprising was caused by the starvation of the Sioux. They had received, year by year, and day by day, unless there had been great dereliction on the part of the agents of the government, everything that they were entitled to in on the part of agents should propose an investigation and have the matter probed to the bottom. He did not believe it.

Mr. Voorhees interpreted Mr. Allison's remarks as a contradiction of Mr. Foster's